

## 2 KILL BAFF, FOWL TRUST FOE, AND FLEE

Victim Decoyed to Death  
in Market Crowd,  
Police Believe.

## GUNMEN ESCAPE IN WAITING AUTO

Case Similar to Rosenthal  
Shooting — Two  
Slight Clefts.

## MURDER FOLLOWS SERIES OF PLOTS

Bomb, Hold-Up and Attacks  
Come After Fight to Convict  
"Combine" Members.

Barnett Bafl, said to have been the  
largest independent poultry dealer in  
this section of the country and bound-  
ed for years because he would not join  
"the trust," was killed at 6 o'clock last  
night in West Washington Market, in  
Thirteenth av., just north of Thompson  
av., one of the alleys that divide the  
market.

The two men who committed the  
murder ran unimpeded south across  
Thompson av. to an automobile, which  
was waiting about twenty feet from  
the corner, jumped in and escaped. So  
far the only clue is a number, which  
the police fear will not produce re-  
sults, and a revolver, thrown from the  
speeding machine ten blocks south, at  
Bank and Washington sts. The weapon  
was turned over to Captain Carey, of  
the Homicide Bureau.

District Attorney Whitman, who ar-  
rived so promptly on the scene after  
the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the  
gambler, in July, 1912, was immedi-  
ately notified of the Bafl murder. His  
office at once became busier than the  
police on the case, which resembles in  
many important details the death of  
Rosenthal.

## Attacks Preceded Murder.

The slaying of Bafl is the culmina-  
tion of a long series of attacks which  
have been made on him in one form or  
another, many of them directly trace-  
able to his activity in the revelations  
that resulted in the conviction of three  
members of the poultry trust in  
August, 1911.

Hold-up men have invaded his  
branches, his horses have been poison-  
ed, at least two bombs have been set  
with intent on his life and property  
and his son has been attacked by thugs.

Rosenthal walked to his death at the  
summons of a decoy. The police be-  
lieve that Bafl was also on a false  
errand when he was shot down in  
front of the Brooklyn Poultry Com-  
pany, 16 and 18 Thirteenth av. The  
fact that he was following a course  
opposite to his usual journey home  
lends color to this theory.

Morris Skala, an employee, was the  
last to see Bafl leave the building, and  
when he heard the shots on Thirteenth  
av. he had a feeling that his employer  
was somehow concerned and rushed  
to the scene of the shooting. He was  
just in time to hear Bafl, who was  
propped up against a packing case, say,  
"I'm shot!" and see him die.

Patrolman Sullivan, of the Charles  
st. station, who knew the dead man  
well, recalls that he left his office, 62  
Thompson av., on the northeast cor-  
ner of Thirteenth av., about 5:50  
o'clock. They exchanged greetings as  
Sullivan went east on patrol to the  
other end of his beat. Within five  
minutes, after he had passed beyond  
sound of the shots, he heard that a  
murder had been committed and  
rushed back to find Bafl dead on the  
sidewalk.

## No Chance for Life.

One bullet had been fired from a  
revolver held so close to the victim  
that Bafl's coat was burned. This bul-  
let entered the body just under the  
left shoulder and lodged in the heart.  
His mate, fired from another weapon,  
passed through the shoulder and grazed  
the left jawbone.

Instinctively the crowd made a pas-  
sageway for the gunmen as they made  
their escape. The dead man's son,  
Harry, and his bookkeeper, John W.  
Schuck, of 360 Stockton st., Brooklyn,  
who had remained behind in the firm  
when the senior member of the firm de-  
parted, rushed out at the sound of the  
shots. Harry collapsed when he saw  
the body of his father on the sidewalk.

Assistant District Attorney Deuel  
and Coroner Feinberg were soon on the  
scene, and a preliminary investigation  
was started at once. Dealers in the  
market readily agreed that Bafl's  
career in the trade might have gone  
to the length of engineering a plot to  
end his life. On the surface there was  
no other motive.

Any idea that robbery might have  
been the motive for the crime was dis-  
carded.

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## CROCKER LAND ELUDES EXPLORERS

MacMillan Expedition Finds Ice Where Peary Located  
Mountain — Ekblaw Letter Says  
"All Well."

The Crocker Land expedition, after  
its long trip of 1,200 miles from Etah  
to reach the great unexplored continent  
supposed to exist in the North Polar  
regions, made its final dash of 125 miles  
over the ice from Cape Thomas Hub-  
bard only to find that Crocker Land has  
either melted or moved from the posi-  
tion it was supposed to hold.

Crocker Land had always excited the  
imagination of explorers who had heard  
the Esquimaux legend of the undiscovered  
country in the north, and the re-  
quired scientific and financial backing  
for an expedition to this strange land  
had been obtained after Rear Admiral  
Peary had given sanction to the legend.  
It was Peary who named the undiscovered  
country Crocker Land.

The news that the land was not seen  
180 miles from Cape Thomas Hubbard,  
in longitude 100 West and latitude 83  
north, where Peary sighted it eight  
years ago, was received yesterday by  
the American Museum of Natural His-  
tory. The news was relayed to Edmund  
Otis Hovey, one of the committee in  
charge of the expedition, through the  
courtesy of Knud Rasmussen, the  
Danish explorer. He made this state-  
ment to The Tribune yesterday:

"The American Museum of Natural  
History has just received advices from  
the Crocker Land expedition to the ef-  
fect that Donald B. MacMillan, leader  
of the expedition, accompanied by En-  
sign Fitzhugh Green, engineer and  
physicist of the party, journeyed 125  
miles northwest from Cape Thomas

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## CROKER WON'T TALK OF NEW ROMANCE

Flees to Avoid Quiz as to  
Wedding To-morrow to  
Mrs. Dickinson.

No one could be found last night who  
would confirm or deny the report that  
Donald B. Crocker, owner of the de-  
luxe Tammany Hall and now seventy-one  
years old, is to be married to-morrow.  
Nor could any one lift the mystery  
around the identity of the bride, Mr.  
Crocker's first wife died in September.

According to published stories, the  
bride-to-be is a Mrs. Dickinson, who has  
recently been received into the Catho-  
lic faith. A spiritual mass will be so-  
lemnized at St. Agnes', 454 st. near  
Lexington av., by Monsignor H. A.  
Brann. It is said that Mr. Crocker some  
years ago had a housekeeper named  
Dickinson.

When Mr. Crocker learned that details  
of his romance were sought by the de-  
voted, Monsignor Brann evaded mak-  
ing any direct answer. Other friends  
smiled and expressed their willingness  
to talk on the war or even the weather.  
Most of the guests do not know yet at  
what time it is to be held, but the best  
information obtainable has it set for  
10:30 a. m., after which a dinner will  
be given for Mr. Crocker and his bride.

Then the happy pair will leave on an  
afternoon train for Mr. Crocker's Flor-  
ida estate at Palm Beach.

Mr. Crocker's first wife died in Aus-  
trian, where she was travelling for her  
health. Crocker died in 1875. The de-  
ceased had been one of his most distin-  
guished marks. He had dis-  
carded the beard because he was tired  
of it, he said.

Mr. Crocker married his first wife in  
1875. While there was never any  
wedded estrangement, it was under-  
stood that the union was far from  
happy. The tragic death of their two  
sons, Frank and Herbert, was a factor  
in the divorce. Frank was killed in  
an automobile race in Florida and  
Herbert died mysteriously from poison-  
ing on a train near Kansas City.

## CARNEGIE 79 TO-DAY

Reading War News and Walk-  
ing Will Mark Anniversary.

Andrew Carnegie is seventy-nine to-  
day. In his home, at Fifth av. and 92d  
st., he will open several hundred tele-  
grams of good wishes and the war  
news of the year that will make him an octo-  
genarian.

The birthday anniversary, however,  
will cause no departure from the regu-  
lar Carnegie routine. Reading the war  
news and walking over the grounds of  
his home are Mr. Carnegie's chief di-  
versions. There will be no formal cele-  
bration.

## CAR KILLS CHILD; POSTPONES PARTY

Anna, Run Over, Dies in Arms of  
Mother Who Was Going to  
Wedding Reception.

Anna Van Houten, nine years old,  
was struck by an automobile, driven  
by William L. Earl, of 473 Macdonald  
st., Brooklyn, near her home at 1123 East  
92d st., Canarsie, yesterday afternoon,  
and died a few minutes later in the  
arms of her mother in the office of Dr.  
Charles S. Taki.

Earl and his brother, Arthur, who was  
with him in the car, were not de-  
tained. Mrs. Van Houten, after learning  
the circumstances, from her daughter,  
Margaret, insisted that they were blameless.  
The children were on their way  
to their grandmother's home while  
Mrs. Van Houten prepared to go to a  
wedding reception to members of  
Christ Church. Because of the acci-  
dent the reception was called off.

## Pittsburgh to Deal in Stocks.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24.—Directors of  
the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange voted  
to-day to open the exchange December  
2 for unrestricted trading in stocks  
which closed under \$15 July 31. Trading  
in other stocks will be restricted to  
the prices of July 30, less one divid-  
end.

Imported Stock Panetela. Fragrant and  
mild. More excellent than ever.—Adv.

## EXCHANGE TO REOPEN DOORS ON SATURDAY

Bond Trading Will Be Re-  
sumed Then at Prices  
Above Fixed Level.

## MORE THAN 1,700 MEN AT PROSPERITY FEAST

Bankers and Merchants  
Attest Confidence in  
Business Revival.

## CO-OPERATION IS THE KEYNOTE OF SPEECHES

Functions of Federal Reserve  
Bank System Are Explained  
by Governor Strong.

While Wall Street was rejoicing over  
the announcement that the Stock Ex-  
change would reopen for bond trading  
Saturday more than 1,700 bankers  
and merchants testified to the prevail-  
ing optimistic spirit of business in a  
"prosperity luncheon" directed by the  
Merchants' Association at the Hotel  
Astor, and primarily in honor of the  
opening of the Federal Reserve Bank  
system. At this luncheon Benjamin  
Strong, Jr., epitomized the new busi-  
ness spirit by saying that the word  
"panic" was eliminated from the lex-  
icon of business.

[A full report of the "Prosperity  
Luncheon" will be found on  
page 5.]

Difficulties in the way of trading in  
bonds on the floor of the New York  
Stock Exchange have been removed,  
and business will be resumed there  
Saturday morning, under restrictions  
to safeguard a rush of European sell-  
ing orders. This will end the four  
months' embargo on business in the  
exchange and give further impetus to  
the expected return of prosperity.

Plenty of funds are available for  
loans, and it is not thought there will  
be need for the offer of the bankers  
to form a \$25,000,000 call money pool,  
since trading is at first to be restricted  
to bonds.

## Guard Against Foreign Selling.

The Stock Exchange special com-  
mittee of five yesterday presented a  
report to the board of governors stat-  
ing that the difficulties in the way of  
dealing in bonds at minimum prices  
had been removed, and recommended  
that business be permitted under the  
supervision of the committee for  
"cash" or the "regular way." These  
restrictions were imposed to prevent  
as far as possible any return of Euro-  
pean selling orders, which are usually  
executed under what are known as con-  
tracts for delayed delivery.

The meeting of the governing com-  
mittee yesterday will be regarded as  
one of the most important in the an-  
nals of Wall Street. Thirty-nine of  
the total membership of forty were  
present, and the approval of the com-  
mittee of five's recommendations was  
unanimous. A vote of thanks was  
voted for the efficient service this com-  
mittee and the sub-committee of three,  
which has had direct supervision of  
bond dealings, had rendered during the  
trying days since the closing of the  
exchange. The recommendations ap-  
proved yesterday follow:

"The special committee of five rules  
that so much of Rule No. 21 as ap-  
plies to dealings in listed bonds  
through the Clearing House be rescin-  
ded, to take effect at the close of busi-  
ness on Friday, November 27, 1914.  
Beginning on Saturday, November 28,  
1914, dealings in bonds listed on the  
exchange will be permitted on the floor  
of the exchange between the hours of  
10 and 3 o'clock each day, except Sat-  
urday, when dealings shall cease at 12  
o'clock noon.

"Such dealings to be under the su-  
pervision and regulation of the com-  
mittee, and to be for 'cash' or the 'regu-  
lar way' only and not below the min-  
imum prices as authorized by the com-  
mittee from time to time. Transac-  
tions at prices other than those allowed  
by the committee, or in evasion of the  
committee's rules, are prohibited.  
The committee further rules that con-  
tracts covered by this regulation shall  
be in force on and after Saturday, No-  
vember 28, 1914. In the absence of the  
committee, the rules shall be subject  
to the foregoing provisions."

Rule No. 21, referred to, was the regu-  
lation of the committee of five that  
members of the exchange wishing to  
buy or sell listed bonds at the closing  
prices of July 30, or at moderate con-  
cessions therefrom, must submit the  
transactions in writing to the Stock  
Exchange Committee on Clearing House.

## Tickers Not To Be Used.

With the resumption of dealings in  
bonds members of the committee of  
five will be present on the floor of the  
exchange during trading hours to as-  
sist in establishing a normal market.  
Transactions at first will not be printed  
on the tickers, but instead an official  
list will be published three or four  
times a day with the prices at which  
the bonds are sold and the volume of  
the sales. Before the exchange was  
closed this list was not published so  
often and was considered secondary  
in importance to the ticker quotations.  
While bankers have announced their  
willingness to form a call money pool

Continued on page 5, column 5

# Portugal to Join Allies; Decisive Victory Claimed for Grand Duke's Army

## KAISER HURLS HIS ARMIES ON ENEMY'S LEFT

Efforts to Break Through  
Made in Front from  
Ypres to La Bassee.

## GREAT STRUGGLE NOW UNDER WAY

"Calais Must Be Taken by  
Dec. 10," Kaiser's Order  
to His Fresh Troops.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Northern France (name of town cen-  
sored), Nov. 24.—The combined French  
and British armies have been attacked  
by the Germans in force from Ypres  
to La Bassee, and a battle on the  
scale of the battles on the Marne, of  
the Yser and of the first and second  
battles of Ypres has begun. In this  
terrible struggle, into which the Ger-  
mans enter with large reinforcements  
and fresh guns, the French and British  
armies are acting directly in concert.  
Already the fight has been in progress  
forty-eight hours.

The mightiest guns in the world's  
military history have been brought  
into action, carrying death and de-  
struction for from fifteen to eighteen  
miles from their emplacements. Under  
cover of these infantry attacks are be-  
ing developed. The German objective  
is the town of Ypres, to capture which  
they have sacrificed thousands of lives  
under the fire of the British during  
the last month. Their guns are bat-  
tling the town on the enemy's left.  
Everywhere along the line the Allies  
have succeeded in checking all the en-  
emy's assaults. The Germans were al-  
lowed to exhaust themselves to such  
an extent that their whole line of  
trenches is threatened by the English  
and French infantry.

The English artillery has thwarted  
every movement of the Germans. The  
opening stages of the battle have, in  
fact, been dominated by the guns of  
the British Royal Garrison Artillery.

## Armies Seek New Positions.

The frost has so hardened the roads  
and fields that both armies hastened  
to lose no time in snatching new van-  
tage points for their heaviest pieces.  
The Royal Garrison Artillery of the  
British has performed some astonish-  
ing feats. Although the strain of lay-  
ing their guns is enormous, they re-  
plied to the German fire on Sunday in  
the lightest of moods. In intervals of  
silence the soldiers sang variations of  
the song called "Hold Your Hand Out,  
Naughty Boy." This was worded ex-  
pressly for the Kaiser, with the re-  
frain: "Hold Your Hand Out, Billy  
Boy," much to the amusement of the  
men of the battalions of supporting  
infantry, who were awaiting develop-  
ments ahead.

Fresh as aching, reminiscent of the  
lightning advances on Paris, has spread  
through the German forces. Since Sat-  
urday their aviators have thrown  
bombs on Hazebrouck, Cassel, Amiens  
and Arras. Civilians were killed in  
each place. At Arras the Germans al-  
lowed the aviators to be shot. Here they  
exposed themselves to the fire of the  
English aerial guns. Two of their ma-  
chines were brought to the ground and  
their four occupants killed.

From the best information available  
the Germans are preparing to make an  
effort this week to burst through to  
Calais with a half million troops.  
Without the next few days, it is be-  
lieved, 100,000 Germans will lay down  
their lives in the frantic effort to form  
a pathway for the survivors, obeying  
the Kaiser's desperate order that Calais  
must be taken by December 10. The  
Germans know how to die and the  
legions marching across Belgium to  
join battle with the Allies in a surely  
decisive contest in this region know  
that for tens of thousands among them  
there will be no return.

## Two Reasons for Bravery.

There are two dominant impulses  
which make the Germans fling them-  
selves headlong upon death with a reck-  
lessness that inspires sincere admira-  
tion in their enemies. One is a genuine  
devotion to the Fatherland. Every Ger-  
man soldier now, whatever his opinion  
about war in general and this war in  
particular, realizes that the success of  
German arms alone can avert the most  
awful disasters that have ever befallen  
his country. The other impulse is sheer  
terror of their officers. The German officer  
dare not lead his men into action as  
the British do—not because he is afraid  
of being shot, but because he knows  
there are always men in his own  
ranks who would joyfully snatch the  
first opportunity of shooting him. The  
brutal tyranny permitted to the Ger-  
man officer enables him to make his  
men's lives a purgatory of torment and  
often the men who suffer most are su-  
perior in intellect, education, refine-  
ment of mind and behavior to their  
officers.

## British Warships Bombard Coast Towns of Belgium

London, Nov. 25.—The Admiralty an-  
nounces that yesterday all points of  
military significance in Zebrugge were  
subjected to severe bombardment by  
British battleships. The German op-  
position was feeble. The extent of the  
damage done is unknown. The British  
ships returned safely.

Unofficial reports say the town of  
Heyst also was bombarded by British  
ships. Few shells struck hotels in Ze-  
brugge where the German staff was  
quartered.

The Hague reports that railway com-  
munications have been cut off.

## LISBON GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR WAR

Portuguese Congress Votes to Co-operate with Allies  
When Step Is Considered Necessary—Acts  
Under Treaty Made in 1703.

London, Nov. 24.—Portugal has taken the final plunge into the Euro-  
pean war. A Lisbon dispatch states that the Portuguese Congress to-  
day decided that the country should co-operate with the Allies when it  
considers the step necessary, and that the Minister of War will issue a  
decree for partial mobilization.

The treaty which Portugal believes  
compels her to go to England's aid was  
made in 1703. Since that date no offen-  
sive or defensive alliance has been  
drawn, although many subsequent com-  
mercial and financial treaties and con-  
ventions entered into between the two  
countries declared specifically that the  
treaty of 1703 was still in force.  
The original convention was a tri-  
partite affair, including Great Britain,  
Holland and Portugal. It binds Great  
Britain and Holland, if war be made on  
Portugal by France or Spain, to send  
at least 12,000 men to aid Portugal.  
The only mention made of the latter's  
responsibility in the treaty is found in  
the declaration that "each shall mu-  
tually aid and help the other" in case  
of attack. This is thought to be the  
clause which the Portuguese think  
binds them to take the side of the  
Allies in the present struggle.

The accession of Portugal to the  
ranks of the Allies increases by 829,470  
square miles the extent of the world's  
belligerent territory. Portugal itself  
has 32,700 square miles, its island pos-  
sessions (Azores, Cape Verde, etc.),  
4,830 square miles; Guinea, 13,940; An-  
gola (West Africa), 484,800, and Mo-  
zambique (East Africa), 293,400 square  
miles.

## U. S. WILL PROTEST IF TURKEY BARS CODE

Government Claims Right to Receive Secret Messages  
from Ambassador—Cable Company Says Porte  
Forbids Cipher, Even to Neutral Diplomats.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, Nov. 24.—A protest by  
this government will be lodged with the  
Porte if it develops officially that Tur-  
key has placed a ban on all code mes-  
sages exchanged between Ambassador  
Morgenthau in Constantinople and the  
Department of State, the contention of  
administration officials being that neu-  
tral governments have an absolute right  
under international law to maintain se-  
cret communication with their diplo-  
matic representatives.

No official notification of the Porte's  
reported prohibition of cipher mes-  
sages has yet been received at the State  
Department, it was announced to-day,  
but officials give credence to press dis-  
patches saying that the cable com-  
panies have received notice of the edict  
forbidding the sending or receiving of  
any cable messages not in plain lan-  
guage by diplomatic representatives of  
neutral powers in Constantinople. No  
action will be taken until official in-  
formation on the subject is received.

There has been much delay in com-  
munication between the American Em-  
bassy in Constantinople and the State  
Department, and there have been hints  
that the delays were not necessarily  
due to natural interruptions in cable  
service.

Hoffman Philip, Secretary of the  
American Embassy in Constantinople,  
called at the White House and at the  
State Department to-day to discuss the  
Turkish situation and to volunteer to  
return at once to his post. He left  
Constantinople in July because of ill  
health, but was detained in Paris by  
the outbreak of the war and assisted  
in the relief of American refugees. He  
hopes to start for Constantinople with-  
in the next two weeks, but in the mean-  
while will probably confer with Mr.  
Bryan, as he has served in Turkey for  
more than four years and has an intima-  
te knowledge of conditions at  
Smyrna.

Because of the acute situation in  
Turkey and the added burdens of the  
American Embassy, which is looking  
after the interests of the British,  
French and Russian governments in the  
Ottoman Empire, it is expected that the  
State Department will soon detail ad-  
ditional men to the post.

The firing of Turkish forces at  
Smyrna upon the cruiser Tennessee's  
launch last week will not be considered  
a closed incident until further reports  
are received, but President Wilson told  
inquirers to-day he considered that Am-  
bassador Morgenthau's report of an ex-  
planation by two members of the Turkish  
Cabinet "evidently clears up the facts."

He did not say whether he considered  
the informal explanation as satisfac-  
tory.

The Turkish government has notified  
the cable companies that messages  
from or to belligerent countries will  
not be admitted to Turkey either ter-  
minally or in transit, according to an  
announcement made here yesterday by  
the Commercial Cable Company.

Further, representatives of neutral  
powers in Turkey will not be per-  
mitted to exchange telegrams in code  
or cipher with their home offices or  
with the representatives of other neutral  
powers.

Telegrams in plain language, the  
cable companies were told, would be  
permitted from, to or by way of Con-  
stantinople, Bagdad, Bassorah, Semava,  
Kaukasie, Hankine, Hille and Hindie.

## German Sailor Gave His Life to Save Submarine from Capture

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Nov. 25.—"The Daily Tele-  
graph" states that twenty-six  
members of the crew of the German submarine U-28 were landed at Leith  
as prisoners of war. It is understood that one of the German officers,  
speaking of the sinking of the submarine, remarks that the only member  
of the crew who lost his life had opened the valve of the submarine so that  
the vessel might sink and not be captured.

The Germans jumped into the water just before the submarine sank,  
and all were quickly pulled aboard the patrol ship.  
Gratitude was expressed by the officers for the kindness bestowed  
upon them by the British military and naval authorities. They were an-  
xious to know if there would be an exchange of prisoners.

## GERMANS RETIRE ON FORTY-MILE POLAND LINE

Fail in Second Attempt to  
Pierce the Russian  
Centre.

## TURN IN RETREAT TOWARD FRONTIER

Suffer Heavy Losses in  
Hurling Best Troops  
Against Enemy.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Petrograd, Nov. 24.—Grand Duke  
Nicholas has scored against Germany's  
finest troops another success which  
none but a military man would hesitate  
to call a signal victory, as modestly it  
is put in the official report.

The Germans have begun a retire-  
ment from a line indicated by the fol-  
lowing points, which lie between the  
upper reaches of the Bzura River and  
the Wartha, a couple of miles east of  
Sieradz: Strykoff, Zlierz, Szczek, Ge-  
danska, Volja and Vozniki. The ex-  
treme points of this line are over forty  
miles apart, and on the line the most  
stubborn battle yet fought in this war  
has been in progress for the last ten  
days. This forty miles, however, is  
only a small section of the great front  
on which the grand strategic scheme of  
the Russian commander-in-chief is now  
rapidly developing.

Victory or defeat in modern titanic  
struggles of armed nations can only be  
properly appreciated with a knowledge  
of the entire strategic scheme. The  
Grand Duke applies the word "victory"  
solely to this final realization of his  
complete strategic scheme, and there-  
fore abstains from calling the present  
retirement of the Germans even a local  
success.

## Critics Worried.

Certain critics here found fault with  
the original plan of operations for  
meeting the Germans west of the Vis-  
tula River instead of allowing them to  
cross over to certain extermination.  
The Germans got away by sacrificing  
their allies and reserves, and soon came  
back again with a characteristic rush.  
The Russians again admitted them into  
Poland until they reached the point  
where the strategic scheme required  
that they should be stopped. The crit-  
ics, once more dissatisfied, are afraid  
the Germans have not been admitted  
far enough and may again escape abroad  
destruction, but Russia's friends abroad  
will rightly rejoice at the result of the  
ten days' magnificent fighting by the  
Russian troops against Germany's best,  
in overwhelming numbers, especially  
commissioned to wipe out the disgrace  
of the previous fight and fighting like  
tigers to that end in vain.

After the triple defeats—the first  
near Warsaw, the second south of the  
Pelitvia River, and the third on the San  
River—of the Austro-German armies of  
a couple of million men, the Russian  
cavalry followed their flight across half  
of Poland and entered Prussia at their  
heels. When the Germans, hurrying up  
troops from the western front and  
home garrisons on the East Prussian  
front and everywhere whence it was  
possible to assemble first class troops,  
turned back to avenge their disgrace in  
Poland the Russian cavalry led them  
back, harriding their advance as they  
had harried their flight, while the main  
forces were busy repairing the havoc  
wrought on Polish railways and roads  
and were taking up their positions on  
the line where it had been decided to  
bring the Germans to battle.

The strategic scheme required that  
the Germans should be held and kept  
occupied for a certain length of time  
on a certain line. The Russian right  
rested on the Vistula about half way  
between Warsaw and the frontier, near  
Gombin. The country here provides  
for an admirable flank defence. West  
of Gombin a cluster of high hills com-  
mands a wide area and the opposite  
bank of the Vistula, near Plock, while  
between Gombin and the hills a lake  
several miles long further strengthens  
the position. Thence the line passed  
southward for a score of miles to  
Lodz, and on to Opoczno, in the neigh-  
borhood of which was the Russian left.

## In Diversified Country.

This front rested on a vast area of  
impracticable marsh land, extending  
between Visczow and Konak. Its  
total length was about 100 miles. The  
northern end for a score of miles was  
in a more or less high and broken coun-  
try. Then for fifty miles was a pretty  
level open country, with occasional ex-  
tensive areas of forest, becoming  
patchy toward the south, where the  
line ended in irregular wooded and  
marshy land.

The German scheme was to break  
through the centre of the whole Rus-  
sian strategic position from the Balte  
to the Carpathians with ten or twelve  
army corps, say, half a million men,  
as a minimum, when reinforcements  
which continually arrived were added  
to the original corps. Similarly on